

EDDY'S SPEECH MAY TELL STORY

Question of Who Will Be Senatorial Candidate From Washington.

POINDEXTER AND WILSON LEAD IN THE RACE

Attitude of Former President Expected to Be Shown in Conservation Speech.

Special to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The speech to be delivered by Theodore Roosevelt at the St. Paul conservation congress may determine who is to succeed Samuel H. Piles as a member of the United States senate from the state of Washington. The fight for the senatorship is being waged in the primaries, and the vote will be polled on September 13. It is a contest between the regular and the progressive factions of the party. Leaders are about even up to date, according to advisers received here. Six Republicans are striving for senatorial honors in Washington. They are: Miles Poindexter of Spokane, a representative in congress; John L. Wilson of Seattle, a former member of the United States senate; Thomas Burke of Seattle, formerly a railroad attorney; General James M. Ashton of Tacoma, a member of the senate; Judge John E. Humphreys of Seattle, who is making a bid for farmer and labor vote; and Leigh Freeman of Seattle, whose candidacy has attracted little attention.

Where Teddy Comes In

Now here is where Theodore Roosevelt appears as a factor in the senatorial situation in Washington. Poindexter is running on a platform that calls for the adoption of the policy of conservation as enunciated by Gifford Pinchot, former forester of the national forest, by the federal government. Mr. Wilson has proclaimed himself an advocate of the policy of conservation by the states instead of by the federal government. The campaign being fought along these lines is admitted by friends of Mr. Wilson that it will be a long and tough one. Poindexter is the theory of conservation as taught by Mr. Pinchot, the politicians of Washington await with great interest the speech that Roosevelt is scheduled to deliver in St. Paul on September 6. If it pans out as the regulars of Washington believe, the fight will continue with vigor. The regulars will go to extremes to beat Poindexter, and for the Roosevelt speech in St. Paul, it may be that all of the candidates in Washington, with the exception of Poindexter and Wilson, will be eliminated. At least such a result is planned by the regulars. They are sure that with the field narrowed down to Wilson and Poindexter that the latter may be defeated.

Poindexter Insurgent

Although Poindexter is serving his second term in the house he has attained national prominence. He became an insurgent against Cannonism as soon as he was sworn into office. The fight for Joe as the house organization on the drop of the hat, and during the fight over the rules he made a speech in which the Danville warrior and his lieutenants were terrifically abused. Poindexter was running away from Cannon, and he was sorely disappointed when the progressives failed to reach an agreement on a resolution declaring the seat vacant just before the adjournment. Poindexter attracted a great deal of attention when he gave out a statement denouncing Richard A. Ballinger, upholding the Pinchot side of the larger-Pinchot controversy. Coming from a representative from the Bullion area, Poindexter's denunciation of Ballinger created something of a stir. Poindexter announced that it was his purpose to run for congress for the senate. Regulars in Washington laughed when they were told about Poindexter's aspirations. That was several months ago, and they have now ceased to laugh, and are giving with grim determination to the toga that now adorns the shoulders of Samuel H. Piles.

Had Talk With Teddy

Week or so after Theodore Roosevelt returned to these shores Representative Poindexter made a pilgrimage to Sagamore Bay. He tarried on Sagamore Bay for two hours or more. Then he took the bill into the arms of waiting newspaper men. Poindexter did not say so in terms, but he manifested the impression that he had had the approval of the hunter. Then Poindexter hurried home to observe the field. By the time he reached Spokane the Republicans of Washington realize that Poindexter could no longer, with safety, be treated as a joke.

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HOLMES HEADS MINES BUREAU

President Announces Appointment of Noted Geologist to New Position.

IS FRIEND OF GARFIELD, PINCHOT AND NEWELL

Opposition on the Part of Secretary Ballinger Caused Delay in Acting.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 2.—President Taft tonight announced the appointment of Joseph Austin Holmes as director of the geological survey as director of the new bureau of mines at Washington. Dr. Holmes has been selected for the place some time ago but his appointment was held up, it is understood here, on the ground that Secretary Ballinger under whose department the new bureau is placed, was opposed to him. Mr. Holmes is the intimate personal friend of Gifford Pinchot, James R. Garfield and F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, all three of whom sharply criticized Mr. Ballinger on the witness stand of the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry.

Defended by Friends

It was reported here that Secretary Ballinger felt Dr. Holmes might have a hand in what he termed the "conspiracy" against him. Friends of Dr. Holmes while admitting the latter's close association and friendship with Messrs. Pinchot, Garfield and Newell, declared nevertheless that he had taken no active part in the campaign against Mr. Ballinger.

Endorsement of Dr. Holmes for the place was almost unanimous

It came from the mine operators and the miners' organizations alike. The purpose of the new bureau is to investigate and report upon safety appliances to prevent the awful waste of life annually.

The bureau will also make an investigation looking to the improvement of methods in mining.

May Extend Civil Service

President Taft is contemplating and probably will issue soon after his return to Washington from Beverly an executive order putting all assistant postmasters and the permanent clerks at money order postoffices under the civil service.

Postmaster General Hitchcock recommended this step to the president some time ago, and he has been considering it

since. The president talked the matter over with R. H. Dana, president of the National Civil Reform League. Mr. Taft will take the question up with his cabinet the latter part of this month and finally dispose of it. Mr. Hitchcock thinks the order will mark a great improvement in the postal service.

President Taft has a long list of matters to take up with his cabinet advisers

He will reach Washington September 21 for a ten days' stay, and the cabinet will be in practically continuous session September 26, 27 and 28.

Start Postal Savings

President Taft will take up with his cabinet the plan for putting the postal savings banks in operation. He will discuss the estimates for the coming year with the heads of the various departments and try to hold them down wherever possible.

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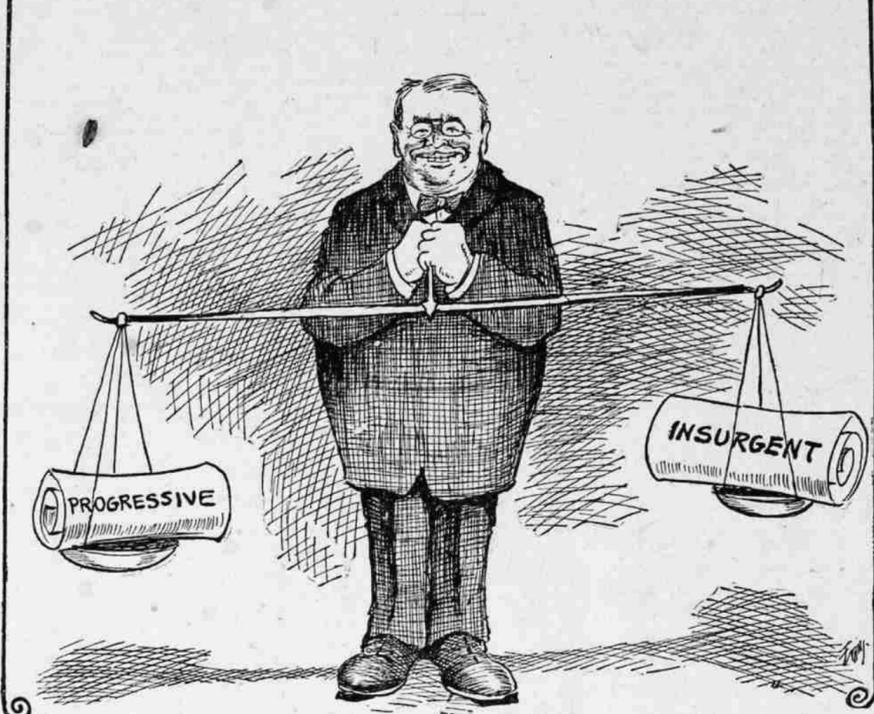
ARREST OF BRIDEGRROOM MAY DELAY MARRIAGE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 2.—As the result of disobeying a supreme court order to appear as a witness in the United States Independent Telephone case, now on trial before Justice Benton, Brockbridge Jones, president of the Mississippi Valley Trust company of St. Louis, arrested here, near Rochester, N. Y., followed close on the heels of the announcement of his approaching marriage.

OFFICERS MUST PAY AUTO BILLS THEMSELVES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Army officers who use automobiles in the line of duty when authorized transportation facilities are given cannot expect the government to foot the bills unless the automobiles are necessary for the transportation of troops or supplies.

BALANCING THE WORDS



Roosevelt—"Two More Letters in Progressive; It Weighs a Little Heavier."

BARNES SAVAGE IN HIS ATTACK

Republican Leader of Albany Issues Warm Statement Aimed at Teddy.

HYSTERIA RUNS RIOT THROUGH COUNTRY, HE SAYS

Directly Accuses Former President of Appealing to Passions of the People.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—William Barnes, Jr., Republican state committeeman and leader of Albany, issued a statement tonight in which he declared that "hysteria has run riot throughout this country," and that the question to be decided at the coming Republican state convention at Saratoga is "whether the Republican party fight the disease or succumb to the interests of politicians seeking office or temporary acclaim."

The character of the recent addresses of Theodore Roosevelt in the west, Mr. Barnes said, "has startled all thoughtful men and impressed them with the frightful danger which lies in his political ascendancy."

When he talked with President Roosevelt at the meeting at Saratoga, Vice President Sherman as temporary chairman of the convention over Colonel Roosevelt and learned his attitude toward "public matters," Mr. Barnes says he told the former president that he never could have voted for him.

Mr. Barnes' statement in part says:

Alleged Hysteria

"Hysteria has run riot throughout the country expressing itself in one form or another, such as 'direct nominations, and initiative and referendum,' the 'initiative and recall'—it matters not what particular form the hysteria takes. The question to be decided at Saratoga is whether the Republican party will fight the disease or succumb to the interests of politicians seeking office or temporary acclaim."

"The recent attack upon the supreme court of the United States by a keen-witted and aspiring citizen, could not have been made without a purpose well thought out. It was an appeal to passion. If this appeal against judicial decision is popular and is not rebuked there is no reason whatsoever if a direct primary law should be enacted in this state, that candidates for judicial offices, compelled to run the gantlet of a district or state-wide primary would not, in order to appeal to the temporary sentiments of the moment, declare in advance their attitude upon matters which would come before them for judicial review."

WESTERN RECLAMATION OFFICIALS PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Acting Secretary Pierce of the interior department today announced the following promotions in the reclamation service in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming: George Stratton, engineer, Shoshone dam, Wyoming, from \$2400 to \$2700; Bernard Stromeyer of Idaho, examiner here, near Rochester, N. Y., followed close on the heels of the announcement of his approaching marriage.

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HEINZE MARRIAGE MAY START TROUBLE

Not for Copper King, but for Minister Who Performed the Ceremony.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The recent marriage by an Episcopal clergyman of Fritz Augustine Heinze, the Montana copper king, to Mrs. Bernice Golden Henderson, who divorced her former husband some time ago, has been called to the attention of Bishop Burgess, head of the diocese of Long Island. The canon of the Episcopal church prohibits the marriage of a divorced person and a minister performing such a marriage is liable to expulsion from the ministry if an ecclesiastical court so wills. The Heinze marriage was performed by the Rev. H. A. Handel of Brooklyn.

In reply to inquiries Bishop Burgess declined to say what action he would take in the matter beyond stating that he would communicate at once with the Rev. Dr. Handel and ask for an explanation.

There is some difference of opinion among the members of the Episcopal church as to the constitution to be put upon the canon. Many hold that it prohibits the marriage of persons against whom a decree of divorce has been pronounced, but does not prevent the marriage of the innocent party in divorce proceedings.

LOVE-LORN YOUTH SENDS BULLET THROUGH HEART

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 2.—George D. Vincent, 27 years old, committed suicide in his room at a local hotel tonight by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. Vincent came to Seattle already an invalid, following a quarrel with his sweetheart, Miss Pearl Larson. He has been employed as a shipping clerk in a wholesale house. A brother, John H. Vincent, lives at Unionville, Mo., and a sister at Kansas City.

Diphtheria Epidemic

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 2.—As the result of the discovery today of nine cases of diphtheria here, every public meeting place has been ordered closed and the health board has issued an order forbidding the opening of the public schools next Monday. One death has already occurred. Miss Marie McDringhaus of Granite City, Mo., being the victim. The girl was being spending the summer.

GLOAK MAKERS OF NEW YORK WIN

Greatest Strike in History of Garment Making Ends in Union Victory.

SEVENTY THOUSAND WILL NOW RETURN TO WORK

Loss in Wages Alone Has Exceeded \$10,000,000 During Nine Months' Struggle.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The cloak makers' strike, one of the greatest industrial disturbances in the history of American labor, was settled tonight.

Seventy thousand garment workers who have been idle for nine months, will return to work. Ten thousand, and those dependent upon them—fifty thousand souls in all—were on the point of eviction, and hundreds had already been forced onto the streets. The industrial loss to employers and employees has run high into the millions. In loss of wages alone the total has been estimated at more than \$10,000,000, while the loss to manufacturers, jobbers and retailers the country over has been computed at ten times that amount.

In spite of the stupendous readjustment involved, the strike has been in the main notable for peacefulness. There were numerous cases of petty disorder, and a petition of the manufacturers brought forth from Justice Goff of the state supreme court an injunction in which he ruled that any strike called to demand the closed shop was in restraint of trade.

Victory for Union

Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the Manufacturers' association, describes the agreement signed by him and representatives of the strikers in this sentence: "No principle has been sacrificed by the manufacturers, yet the union men have won a great victory. The manufacturers believe in the union and the principle that all who desire its benefits should share in its burdens."

One essential of this victory and one important not only to the strikers but to the nation at large is the abolition of all contract work at home. Hereafter garments made in New York will be manufactured under sanitary conditions. There will be no more sweat shops.

The rock on which all previous efforts at mutual conciliation have split has been the closed shop. That rock has now been avoided by the adoption of the "preferential union shop" idea for which Louis Brandeis of Boston, formerly counsel for Glavis in the Pinchot-Ballinger hearing, is given full credit.

Basis of Settlement

In the articles of agreement the idea is thus described: "Each member of the manufacturers is to maintain union shops, union shops being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor and rates of wages prevail, and where when hiring help, union men are preferred; it being recognized that since there are differences of degree of skill, employees shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another and shall not be confined to any list nor bound to follow any prescribed order."

Other articles provided for these more important points:

First—Electric power free.

Second—No work at home.

Third—Discipline of any manufacturer proved guilty of discrimination among his employees.

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TEDDY'S QUIET DAY IN OMAHA

Former President Only Makes Three Speeches and Holds a Few Conferences.

BESIDES ATTENDING SOME FORMAL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

Takes Particular Pains to Give Senator Burkett a Boost for Re-Election.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—The people of Omaha gave Theodore Roosevelt a day of comparative rest today. All that the colonel did was to attend a breakfast given by the Roosevelt reception committee, a luncheon at the Field club, a dinner at the Omaha club, an entertainment given by the board of governors of the Ak-Sar-Ben, which is the official boomers' club of Omaha; take and automobile ride all over Omaha, make three speeches and talk with political leaders and old friends whom he met here.

Several other things had been planned for his amusement, but in his behalf a telegram was sent from Kansas City last night, saying that he was tired, and needed a day of rest and so the programme was cut down.

Boost for Burkett

The colonel found time during the day to speak a good word for Senator Burkett, who is in the midst of a spirited campaign for re-election. The senator's friends hope that he will be helped by what the colonel said.

The people of Omaha did not turn out in such numbers as was the case in several other cities which Colonel Roosevelt has visited on his present trip. The Auditorium was jammed, and the crowd in the street outside was so great that Colonel Roosevelt had to use a motor car to get through the throng to his automobile.

During the rest of the day, however, the people had little opportunity to get together and cheer, as the parade was called off to make it easier for the colonel and when he appeared on the streets he was met by a mob of his automobile that few persons recognized him.

He went to bed earlier than usual tonight. In the morning he will attend a breakfast at the Omaha club, and then leave for Sioux Falls, where he is to speak tomorrow.

It was at the Auditorium, where he made his principal speech of the day, that Colonel Roosevelt commended the work of Senator Burkett. The senator has obtained the Republican nomination and Congressman Hitchcock, the Democratic nomination. Under the Nebraska law the people will vote for members of the legislature and members of the legislature are pledged to elect the candidate who receives the highest number of votes.

Effusive in Praise

Senator Burkett made the speech introducing Colonel Roosevelt. He described the colonel as "the man who was once the first citizen of the nation, and is now the greatest man in the world." There was loud applause.

"I am particularly pleased to be introduced by Senator Burkett," said Colonel Roosevelt, "because he was one of the men on whom I especially relied while I was president, both while he was in the house and in the senate. On one occasion he paid a tribute to me which may have been entirely unmerited, in which he described what the typical American public servant must be. He said: 'In the great struggle of life he (the good American) must be prepared to take the side of the man rather than of the dollar. Old-time methods in politics, old-time ideals of governmental duty and prerogative are relegated to the junkshop of political antiquities. No man who in his application of the advanced ground that the American people have taken socially and morally can hold their confidence. No man who is fearful of popular rule, or is more afraid of the people's approval of his predatory wealth with law than of its oppression of the people without law is eligible to popular esteem.'"

"In my own case," Colonel Roosevelt said, "all I can say is that I have endeavored to live up to that description and that I was able to accomplish what I did accomplish in Washington only because of the way in which I was backed up by men like Senator Burkett; and as we have a guest from Iowa present, let me say also, like Senator Dolliver."

Talks of Canal Problems

Then Colonel Roosevelt proceeded with his set speech, in which he spoke of the Panama canal and the navy. He said that the trip of the American fleet around the world increased greatly the prestige of this country, and that the work on the canal was one of the stupendous performances of the age. He took sharp issue with the plan to neutralize the canal zone, and in strongest terms declared that this country should for the canal.

After Colonel Roosevelt had finished there were cries of "Dolliver! Dolliver!"

The senator got on his feet.

"It is a great pleasure to sit on the platform and listen to such magnificent, patriotic utterances as those of Colonel Roosevelt," he said. "I can only say that it feels mighty good to have Colonel Roosevelt back here with us in the middle west. We missed him a little while he was in Africa."

"I was afraid that either the lions or the warthogs would get him.

Square Deal Exponent

"There have been three men in American history who have stated the central doctrine of our institutions so that all could understand. Thomas Jefferson gave us the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none. Abraham Lincoln re-stated this doctrine. It is a good providence that in our time that doctrine has been

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WINS FOR ONE IN THE COURTS

Former Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson of Idaho Far Richer Than He Was.

NEVADA HIGHEST TRIBUNAL DECIDES IN HIS FAVOR

Declared Owner of Immensely Valuable Mining Stock and Rich Dividends.

J. T. Hutchinson, who was lieutenant-governor of Idaho when Governor Steuneger occupied the executive chair, has every reason on earth to feel at peace with all the world, to be satisfied with himself, to declare the courts are all right and that everybody and everything is all right. Governor Hutchinson's great content has a reason. The reason is that Governor Hutchinson is just \$347,000 better off now than he was Thursday.

Governor Hutchinson came to town from his home in Boise to attend to affairs of business. He was a guest at the Cullen. Friday afternoon he received a telegram from Carson City, Nev., to the effect that the supreme court of that state had affirmed a judgment in his favor, first rendered by the lower court at Goldfield. The case involved the question as to whether Governor Hutchinson was entitled to the credit for the idea of the great combination of mines in Goldfield, or whether the idea was worth nothing, and whether or not he was entitled to stock in the Consolidated Mines company which is now selling at \$3.25 a share to 20,000 shares of this stock—and to \$100,000 accrued dividends. The supreme court holds that Governor Hutchinson is entitled to all these things.

History of a Mining Deal

On April 18, 1906, the date of the San Francisco earthquake, a phenomenal discovery was made on the Hayes-Monette lease at Goldfield. From this discovery spread the boom in southern Nevada in gold. Immense quantities of gold in the country was located for fourteen miles in a horseshoe. The mining claims of prominence were the Frenchman, the Mohawk, Jumbo, Red Top, Consolidation, Clairmont and Velvet. The discovery of the remarkable ore was made on the Mohawk No. 2, and from this claim the astounding fortunes were made by Al Myers, Tom Murphy, George Wingfield and several others.

Wingfield merged the Mohawk, the Red Top and the Jumbo. Hutchinson and his associates secured an option on what was known as the Consolidation mines, which claimed the apex on the claims mentioned to the east, and through this option interested J. D. Loftus and J. R. Davis, wealthy mining men at Goldfield, and they, in turn, sold their option to Nixon and Wingfield in the St. Francis hotel in November, 1906.

There was formed the Consolidated Mines company, Wingfield having interested J. E. Carstairs, H. C. Bennett, Pittsburg, Charles H. Hayden, Stone & Co., and J. H. Hubbard of Chicago.

Decision Is Affirmed

The Consolidated was capitalized at a high figure. Hutchinson brought suit for two-thirds of the Consolidated, the 5000 shares given to lawyers, in other words, Mr. Hutchinson sued for 20,000 shares of the stock.

The lower court decreed that the Goldfield Consolidated cancel certain certificates resting in the name of C. H. Botsford, a New York resident, and issue new certificates in lieu thereof. This decision has been affirmed. Botsford shortly afterwards disappeared, and now supposed to have gone to France.

Some of the certificates are now claimed by so-called innocent purchasers, but Mr. Hutchinson has had them all cancelled, and notices of the cancellation were posted in San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Paris and London, where the stock is listed.

One hundred thousand dollars in dividends has accrued since the matter was brought to court, and Mr. Hutchinson will now get, in addition to the 20,000 shares of stock that is quoted at \$3.25.

DESERTS SECOND WIFE FOR FEAR OF FIRST

Special to The Tribune.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 2.—Because he has heard of the divorce of his first wife, who had deserted him and whom he supposed dead, was alive, Ed Goodrich, a carpenter of Los Angeles, has deserted his second wife, and is now in the hands of the law. Some of the certificates are now claimed by so-called innocent purchasers, but Mr. Hutchinson has had them all cancelled, and notices of the cancellation were posted in San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Paris and London, where the stock is listed.

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EDWIN WALKER, DEAN OF CHICAGO BAR, DIES

WHEATON, Mich., Sept. 2.—Edwin Walker, dean of the Chicago bar and an eminent corporation lawyer, died at his summer residence here tonight after a lengthy illness.

Attorney Walker was special counsel for the United States in the conspiracy case against the Pullman company in the railroad strike of 1894. He was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1832, and began the practice of law in Logansport, Ind.

Minister Under Arrest

DURHAM, Conn., Sept. 2.—Charged with misappropriation of church and society funds, Rev. Chester H. Sweet, until a few months ago pastor of the local Congregational church, was arrested after a lengthy illness.

Two Killed in Collision

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 2.—Two trainmen were killed and several passengers injured in a head-on collision of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania division of the Erie railroad this afternoon. The trains were running on a single track near Lake Ariel.